

Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

No. 18.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1835.

Vol. 50

NOTICE—1835.
All persons indebted to me are respectfully
and earnestly solicited to call and settle
their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will
be obliged.

THOS. C. OREAR.

Jan. 6—1st

BRICK MAKING & LAVING.
DEVIAMON FORD, ELYZ HARNEY,
AND WILLIAM J. KEISER have asso-
ciated themselves in partnership, for the purpose
of carrying on the above business in all its vari-
ous branches. Persons wishing any work in their
line, can have it done on the shortest notice and
on as reasonable terms as it can be produced in the
city. They are now ready to execute all orders
in their line. "Punctuality and dispatch" shall
be their motto; and they, by a resounding at-
tention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic
Asylum, formerly by B. Ford.

Lexington, Feb. 17.—9-11

AGENCY AND COMMISSION.
THE Subscribers have established a House
in the City of New York, for the purpose
of transacting a GENERAL AGENCY & COM-
MISSION BUSINESS. Consignments are solicited, upon
which liberal rewards will be made.

WILSON, COSTER & BERRYMAN.

New York, 20th February, 1835—9-81

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS,
FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

WM. H. RAINET,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his cus-
tomers and the public, that he has pur-
chased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess-
es. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the
line Storehouse occupied by them No. 46, Main
street, two doors below John Filford & Son's.—
He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY
MERCANDISE,
purchased by himself in New York and Phila-
delphia, with much care and labour. He hopes
his former customers will travel a few doors lower
to him the other necessary buildings. There is one
of his old stand, for which he promises to make
them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and
he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety com-
prising the assortment; but assures the public
will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be
procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov 1st 1834—43-10

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully
informed, that JOSIAH
ENNIS, the late partner of
John R. Shaw, has commenced the
BLACKSMITHING on
the corner of Hill & Main-cross
streets, where he intends carrying on in all of its various branches, and will be
happy to sit on his friends and the public generally.
His work, shall be executed in a beautiful man-
ner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to
merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.

August 16, 1831.—33-10

Nutall's Beer.

MCKENZIE,
HAS on hand a supply of Nutall's
Beer, of first rate quality. Friends
can call and make trial of it.

Lexington, Nov. 15.

B. A. FAINESTOCK'S

Celebrated

VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine

FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE
SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner
of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court
House.

45-30 JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL to the proprietor, A FARM
near the Rail road, about 4 miles from Lexington,
adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150
ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well in
seed. Apply to D. DARWIN JOHNSON.

March 6, 1835.—9-10

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLUVION STEAM MILL.

EXTRA Super Fine, Common, Damp-
ENsia, and Rye FLOUR, Cornmeal, Hum-
iny, Chop, Shorts, and Bean.

The Mill Establishment having been put in
complete repair, is now in full operation. The
above articles warranted good, or taken back,
will be kept constantly in hand, and sent around
the city, in the Flour Wagon, Corn and Rye
will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat ex-
changed upon liberal terms. The business shall
be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage
of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.
Lex. Feb. 4—5-11

LAFAYETTE
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subcriber, grateful for the encourage-
ment he has received since he has opened
his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to
his friends and the public, that he has determined
upon reducing the

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
From this day forward, entirely on Temperance
principles. His guests may depend upon his best
explanations for their use; for his table will be con-
stantly supplied with the best provisions the mar-
ket affords; and contiguous to his Hotel, his cus-
tomers will find an excellent LAFAYETTE STABLE
under the management of Messrs. HAMPTON and
DRAKE.

He confidently trusts that in excluding Spiritual
and Liquors entirely from his establishment, he
will experience no diminution of that respectable
patronage he has already enjoyed from this com-
munity.

JOHN B. HIGBEE,

Lexington, Jan. 26, 1835.—4-30

MORRISON & BRADLEY.
HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs.
MORTON,ILES & WRIGHT, who
will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS
in the House lately occupied by them, and to
whom they can, with every confidence, recom-
mend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchantile for other busi-
ness, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression
of gratitude in the many friends who have
supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON,
L. J. BRADLEY.

It will be seen by the above advertisement of
Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are
their successors in business, under the sign
of MORTON,ILES & WRIGHT. We shall
be their motto; and their aim, by a resounding at-
tention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic
Asylum, formerly by B. Ford.

Lexington, Feb. 17.—9-11

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a
great variety of FINE AND COMMON
WARE of every description. The public are so
well informed of their Establishment, that in no
way necessary to say, they do not intend to keep on
hand an assortement superior to any in the Western
States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities.
Persons commanding housekeeping, tavern-
keepers and others will find it to their advantage
to call, as they can also be furnished with Japanese
Porcelain, British and Plateau Castors, Canes
sticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various
kinds, and many other articles, useful and
convenient.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for
cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the
city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon
liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER
Lexington, March 5, 1835—12-12

DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLIN, Resident Dentist, sec-
ond house from the corner of Main and Spring
streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is re-
quired he will attend on ladies at their residence
who may desire his service. He promises to per-
form all operations in Dentistry, upon approved
scientific principles.

Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833.—50-12

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is authorised to sell TWO
HOUSES AND LOTS, in the city of Lexington,
situated on Hill street, nearly opposite the
Railroad Company. The tract of land was
lately owned by Colonel Francisco, and lies on a
gentle incline between Lexington and Frankfort,
and equidistant between Versailles and Georgetown,
the public road to and from the latter
towns, crosses the Railroad through the tract
at right angles. Lots in this tract will be offered
for sale at auction, on the 20th day of May, under
the superintendence of a Committee of the Board;
one third of the purchase money will be required
in hand, and the balance in equal payments at
one and two years sight. The position is de-
sirable, as it is on the line of road for the
transaction of business of every kind, and it is be-
lieved that merchants and manufacturers will at-
tire the convenience advantages which it
comprises. It cannot fail to attract the attention
of a sufficient number of persons to make it a
respectable and flourishing country village,
and in the course of a few years, perhaps, one of
the largest inland towns in the State. The neighbor-
hood is composed of wealthy and enterprising
farmers, and the tract of country is unsurpassed in
fertility.

A plan of MIDWAY may be seen at the Of-
fice of the Company in Lexington. Part of the
lots only will be sold. By order,

A. S. TROTTER, TREASR.

March 7—10-31

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all
and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL-
YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them
then adjusted once a year, and having been ap-
pointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to
every one who is concerned, to bring them forward,
and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neg-
lect of that duty.

MINAS HEARNE,
Main crossstreet, near 1st Presbyterian Church,
Lexington, April 18, 1835.—16-12

JOHN RANDOLPH,
BY OLD POTOMAC,

NOW set up to business in the Western Country,
and one of the best sons of that
nominated house of Potowmack; his
name was B. Blackman, a Whig.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful moun-
tay, near 16 hands high; he will stand the
present season at my Farm, 5 miles south of Lexington,
roads, and will be let to mares at \$5 to insure a
mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by
the 25th December next. If the ownership of the
mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited.

The season has commenced and will end July 1st.
Farmers who are acquainted with the Southern market, most know from this horse's superior
color and form, that he is better calculated to breed
from for that market than any other horse.

It is well known that Randolph has, from many
who never paid any, purchased some of the best
pacing stock in our section of country, and no
doubt if gentlemen would breed their pacing mares to
him, he would breed as much pacing stock as
any horse.

ALEX. H. ATCHISON.

Lexington, April 1st, 1835.—16-3w

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by
the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the
City of Lexington, on the 2d instant, May 18th,
1835, to Grade, Meadavise, Cut, & Build
the following streets and alleys in the City,
subsidies only.

SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street
and north-western terminus.

Mechanics' ALLEY.

SECOND STREET, between Main cross st.
and Georgetown road.

MAIN-CROSS, between Water and Maxwell
streets.

UPPER, between Short and Second streets—
sidewalks only.

MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.

CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper
streets.

MILL, between 2d and 3d streets.

WATER, between Mulberry and Main cross
streets.

MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets—
sidewalks only.

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR NEXT PRESIDENT, **Martin Van Buren, OF NEW YORK.** FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **Richard M. Johnson, OF KENTUCKY.** Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]

ANDREW JACKSON,

"Who fit so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in my other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoed to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the *Thames Dinner.*

SPEECH

BY JOHN MCQO, ESQ., DELIVERED BEFORE A COMPANY AT THE LAST CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THIS CITY.

Mr. President and Gentleman:

National festivals on anniversaries constitute a fact of national history, and as such are transcendental property, and the sentiments which they inspire, ought to be inherited by every individual of the nation or nations to which they relate, and although man may and can change his allegiance as often as he may think proper, yet the individual who retains no respect whose heart throbs not with gratitude, or whose soul is not elevated and expanded with a lofty generous and glowing thrill of affection and veneration towards the land of his nativity, is a wretch beyond the power of moral or political redemption on regeneration.

National anniversaries are generally days or seasons held sacred to gods or men, to commemorate the favors received—services rendered—or exploits performed—as well as to shew by a due and decent respect and regard for the characters of benefactors, that tribute of the mind which is at once the incenso of affection, for mental gratitude is the only recompence which it is in the power of man to give to those whose means is their only representatives here on earth, and have themselves passed beyond the vale of time.

To celebrate such events has ever been and still remains the custom of all nations, it is a custom which all civilized nations ought to encourage and perpetuate; it is one of the grandest incentives to acts of goodness, and deeds of noble daring and renown; it is to the patriot, what the polar star is to the marine—it points to him the course he ought to pursue, and shews to the world that he who proves himself a benefactor to his race, will never be forgotten—it is a temporal eternity—a mortal immortality.

The anniversary we celebrate is such an anniversary;—it is one of those grand national epochs whose annual return by a principal of association, brings back the mind to the event it is intended to perpetuate, and keeps alive the sacred fire of patriotism and gratitude that ought to burn in every bosom.

It is almost useless to say to you that it is the 17th of March, the birth-day of the immortal St. Patrick, the great primate and apostle of Ireland, the man whom above all others the Irish nation delights to honor his nativity, his life, and his acts, are matter of history; and I doubt not as well known to each of you as to myself, his life requires no eulogy—his deeds no defense—his character is above the reach of the columnar—if this world contains a writer who would do him harm, he is beyond his power—he is gone to reap the reward of his labor—peace to his manes! He left Ireland happy—he lived not to witness her degradation, nor weep over her calamities—it was not reserved to him to drink the poisoned cup that awaited his country.

If the history of the Irish nation that ill-fated but brave and hospitable people was easily told as that of her patron, it would be pleasant to relate them together. The history of the people is the more important—the worst remains yet to be told, yes, the history of the people is more than sufficient to occupy our time here upon the eloquence of a Demosthenes and a Cicero, a Grattan, a Curran and an Emmett, would be insufficient despite her Ireland wrongs.—The books of the Alexandrian Library would scarce contain an outline of her sufferings! and if the waters of the ocean drove to madness by the fury of the tempest, were permitted to waste their briny billows upon her, and to lash her in their fury ten thousand years, they could not wash out the blood stained inscriptions which are recorded in frightful characters on the tablets of her national memory.

Yes, picture to yourselves that unfortunate but beautiful green Isle of the ocean as she rises majestically from the

waters, her lofty mountains penetrate the clouds—she appears to sit in safety on the face of the Ocean's wide expanse clad in eternal green—it is not then to be wondered that she, thus enchantingly situated, should have captivated the enthusiastic minds of the native poets, and obtained the beautiful appellation of first flower of the earth, first gem of the sea, an appellation which she richly deserved if permitted to remain what nature had made her. But, in despite of all her natural advantages her spacious harbors, the deep rivers—her fertile plains—her lofty Mountains and enchanting scenery; she has been blasted by her enemy and she rears in vain the lofty Mountains whose cloud capped summits gleaming on high, and their foundations rifted deep, deep beneath the ocean's low st caverns, are wont to proclaim her native splendor; but alas, the fatal marks of her misfortunes appear amidst her natural grandeur, and instead of proclaiming omnipotence of nature, she stands forth to attest the injustice of man, a monumental entablature on whose fair surface is written in letters of blood a living history of the defections of her own children and the perfidy, corruption, and cruelty of her neighbor.

There is scarce a mountain's pass, a morass, or a shallow—a city, town, or village that does not bear irrefutable proof of the long and bloody struggles that have noted our war-worn country; all, all present some gloomy relic of Ireland's misfortunes. Walls deep-scarred by cannon shot—the crumbling battlements of her ancient towers—smitten down by the hand of time; whose antique structure and ivy mantles proclaim al their own antiquity and Ireland's fallen splendor the bleaching bones of millions point out with unerring certainty, the blood-stained field of strife and carnage, where, in the fulness of his pride, and truth of his patriotism, the goal desired the might of the Savon, whilst the deep-charmed pile, filled alike with the mouldering remains of the victor and the vanquished, blazon forth to the world that the Irishman has always been braver enough to die in defense of his country when not strong enough to back the invader.

When the eye of the traveller is arrested by such a march of destruction—such remnants of mortality—his mind naturally is filled with a mixture of research and anxiety bordering on sadness, solitude, and sorrow, when his dream of antiquity is broken by the approach of one of the natives of the country, he is unavoidably led to endeavor to learn something concerning the sorrowful object of his contemplation. A chance if the individual of whom he enquires, will not break out in one of those wild enthusiastic legends of his country, whilst the interested traveller perhaps understands not one word of the historical relation, whilst the elevation or depression of the countenance alone tells him with more than certainty, whether the object of his enquires records the success or distress of Ireland's heroes—whether it has been a field of triumph or of trouble to the sons of Erin.

For Ireland too has had her triumphs, notwithstanding her misfortunes and miseries—she also recounts her victories and though she always lost by dissension, often conquered on the battlefield, and true it is, the majority of victories are with her, for the Saxon never could conquer the great in battle and history presents few, indeed I believe no instances, where the English with equal forces invaded by the nations of the country, have ever beat the Irish by fair fighting; and if the grim ghosts of the Saxons slain in battle, were permitted to return from the gloomy recesses of Hades, the deep marks inflicted on their ghastly shades would bear a frightful proof of Irish valor; for often in deed has the run of success shone forth in more than the fulness of national splendor on the arms of the Emerald Isle.

She with pride recounts many splendid achievements; it is needless to mention Clontarf, or to say to you "remember the glories of Bryan the brave."—Since the days of British dominion, she has reaped sufficient of laurels to compensate her national pride for most of her reverses—to recapitulate them all would be unnecessary, it is sufficient to recount the victory gained over Cromwell at Clonmel, and the advantages and victories gained over the rest of the generals of that same fiend usurper—the many, the many bloody victories gained by the O'Neals over the enemies of their country—the long and brilliant career of the Irish confederacy—the noble deeds of Soule and Hamilton—while in no place does Irish valor shine more brightly than at the celebrated battle of the Boyne Water—whilst the French allies stood unaccountably idle; the only place where Frenchmen have failed to do their duty, for France has ever been the faithful friend of both Ireland and America—there with inferior force, the Irish drove back the Dutch—beat the English—routed the Danes, and trampled down the Huguenots; whilst the coward British king, for whose crown they contended, on seeing the destruction and havoc pro-

duced in the ranks of their enemies by the gallant charges of the Irish dragoons, cried, "spare, O spare my British subjects, and the loss of that field can alone be attributed to the too great bravery of the Irish bard Hamilton, who, anxious to conclude an action which he already had in his power precipitated himself into the midst of his enemies, and the consequence need not be told."

To recount such deeds is useless, unless to convince Irishmen of what they already know full well, that with equal numbers and a fair field, they are more than a match for their enemies. But England is well aware of the truth of the answer of the famous Oracle to king Phulip, "fight with silver weapons and you shall conquer the world." By keeping always on hand a good supply of hired assassins and trained bands of Orange cut-throats and by sowing beyond cast throughout the land, the seeds of religious discord. She fans the dying embers of sectarian differences induces Irishmen to kill one another, and her hungry blood hounds feed upon the bodies of the slain; and although by these means Ireland has waded through more than six hundred years of bloodshed and perpetual war, still, still Ireland is the slave of a foreign despotism; yet this sad spectacle presents and proves one grand truth, that is, that Ireland can never be subdued. And certain it is, that perseverance must triumph, and that in despite of the murder of patriots—defection of friends—subornation of informers, and confusions of property, Ireland shall be free.

The attachment of Irishmen to the cause of liberty, has become proverbial in no country where liberty has ever raised an altar, have Irishmen ever refused to offer themselves willing victims for the sacrifice. The brilliant deeds of Hibernia's sons, performed on many a battle field, stand emblazoned on the fair pages of the history of every country in Europe and—

But in America, their names stand identified with the liberty of the country, for to Ireland is America indebted for a Carroll—a Montgomery—a McDonough, and a Jackson, with a countless host of equally patriotic men; but whose lots were cast in less fortunate and conspicuous positions. Indeed there is no part of the people of America more patriotic or more willing to die in defense of the institutions of the country than her adopted Irish citizens: this is not assertion merely, history proves it; besides, it is their country by choice, and the Irish exile may well exclaim, "where Liberty dwells there is my home."

And yet there are some vile and worthless wretches with minds poised by envy, and who are the venal tools of the bigoted and intolerant, who, because Irishmen are sufficiently independent to think and act for themselves, endeavor to raise the hand of ignorance and prejudice against them; and the most suitable weapon wherewith to scourge these vile miscreants of creation is, the scorn and contempt of the sons of the Emerald Isle.

But before we close, it would be worse than injustice to the memory of those illustrious heroes who died in the more recent struggles for liberty in Ireland, not to call to mind a few of their brilliant names: remember, Fitzgerald, Orr, the Shears, and the martyr Emmett, than whom history records none greater. It is true, indeed, the great Socrates, the pride, the boast and glory of ancient philosophy, did suffer death with the utmost composure; but Emmett, the *ne plus ultra* of Irish patriotism, defied death's terrors, and whilst he stood on the brink of his own grave with the vastness of the regions of death, staring him full in the face, he hurled back defiance in the teeth of his murderers and plunges into eternity without a murmur.

But now how pleasing the anticipation! how changed the scene! how bright the prospect! how fair the hope of the Emerald Isle! for, notwithstanding the long night of darkness and reign of death that has overshadowed her green sunny bower, notwithstanding the recent cold-blooded and atrocious tithe murders perpetrated on an ever-enduring people, which are the partizan retreat of a hateful oligarchy, seeking a last revenge on a people whom they feel they are not longer able to keep in slavery, notwithstanding all the evils we have contemplated, the glory of Ireland is fast returning—the ancient ramparts of religious bigotry are fast being broken down, and every Irishman without regard to creed or ancestry, begins to feel that above all others, he owes allegiance to Ireland.

Ireland beholds in O'Connell and his colleagues, men in whom she may trust with safety. Such men are an honor, not alone to Ireland, but to the world, and the best wishes of her ancient bards and minstrels, we may safely hope will, ere long, be accomplished. We may well calculate that the time is not far distant, when her regeneration shall have been accomplished—when the face of the oppressor shall no more be seen in the land—when his blood shall have washed out every vile stain which his injustice has imprinted on Ireland's fair surface—when her sorrow shall be turned to rejoicing, and the wild wailing of Erin's fair daughters shall no more be heard in the mountains; when the harper shall begin again in gladness and heartfelt joy for the regeneration of his country, to restring the Harp of old Ireland's glory, and strike the bold anthem of "Erin go Bragh." It is, fellow-citizens my candid wife, that we may all live to see the day when the green flag of old Ireland's glory may wave in triumph over every rampart

and every stronghold in Ireland—that its silken folds may rustle in grandeur, fanned by the breezes of prosperity, and that the sun burst of her ancient glory may again shine out with more than its former splendor.

It is my earnest hope, that should we ever meet again, to celebrate the Birth Day of old Ireland's Saint, that we may again have it in our power to congratulate one another for the independence of old Erin's green Isle, and that Ireland may have to add another day of gladness to her calendar—that we may then have an opportunity to hail with delight the name of the bold and daring spirit who, Alexander like, may cut the gordian knot that binds the yoke of Ire'nd to the chariot beam of the tyrant, and who may break in pieces the unholy and unnatural bond union that now holds together the united kingdom.

And farther let us venture a hope, that the voice of the minstrel may resound through the green Isle of the Ocean to rouse her sons to deeds of glory, that the sound of the sweet harps of her harpers may flow softly from every hill as well as every hovel—that her daughters may go forth in gladness to hail the triumphant return of their countrymen from the destruction of their enemies.

And that their sons may plant the Tree of Liberty in the soil of their country—that it may flourish and grow without a canker, until it protects the whole Island by its genial shadow—that the eagles of liberty may make their dwelling place in its branches, and that Ireland, the Child of the Ocean, may float down the current of time in tranquility and peace.

From the American *Sentinel*.
GREAT MEETING.
Of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Agreeably to public notice, an immense assemblage of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened in Independence Square, on Monday afternoon, the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called by Col. John Thompson, who, after a few forcible and appropriate remarks, nominated the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, as President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
First District—Col. John Thompson, Thomas D. Grover, James Encu, Jr. Col. A. L. Rounfourt, John Felton.

Second District—Hon. Michael W. Ash, Gen. Robert Patterson, Col. Thompson, Roney, John Bell, George W. Tryon, Theodore Colladay.

Third District—John Goodman, John T. Knight, John Nagle, William Binder, Col. George W. Riter, George Wunder.

SECRETARIES.

First District—William J. Crans, Henry Leech, John M. Bockius, D. L. Fisher.

Second District—Peter Gallagher, Thomas Smallman, George Spackman, M. D. Philip Peltz, Jr. M. D.

Third District—Samuel Stevenson, William O. Kline, Miles N. Carpenter, John Tierney.

JOHN MILES, Esq. on behalf of the delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, made the following report of their proceedings:

The Delegates appointed to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, in the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, to nominate a candidate for Governor, deem it their duty to make the following Report of their proceedings:

The democratic citizens of the city and county are well informed of the fact that they had, by large majorities at the primary meetings, and in the city and county conventions, elected delegates to the 4th of March Convention and instructed them to vote for George Wolf. The city delegates so instructed, were elected in city convention by a vote of 11 to 20, and the county delegates by nearly a unanimous vote of the county convention.

They are also aware that individuals, regardless alike of the integrity of the party, and in subversion of democratic principles, claimed seats in state convention in opposition to the regular delegates professing to represent the city and county, which had given them no authority for that purpose. When the delegates assembled at Harrisburg, your delegates discovered that the same reckless and wanton course had been pursued in other counties of the state, and the facts developed there too clearly established that the design of those persons was to stifle and prevent the fair expression of the will of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The regular delegates would have been justified in taking their seats, and in excluding at once those individuals from Convention, who were notoriously experimenting upon the good faith of the party, and making a pretence to that for which there did not exist a shadow of right. But that nothing might be done which could be tortured even into the semblance of wrong on our part, your delegates consented to suffer the undesignated delegates to take their seats for the sole and only purpose of determining the claims of the disputed portion.

Instead of performing their duty, which was the only one competent to them to perform, a minority of the whole convention, 51 in number, passed a resolution to dissolve the convention, thus refusing to discharge the trust confided to them, and excluding the voice of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, except as to two of its delegates, one of whom declined to obey the instructions of his constituents. This attempt was so manifestly in derogation of right and justice, so unmindful and regardless of the voice of the people—so subversive of principle, and so courageous in every point of view, as to compel your delegates to protest against it in the only way left to them,

and that was to meet the regular delegates, and to proceed to make the nomination as the people had instructed them to do. The regular delegates met, some betrayed their trust and deserted their posts, but the body however proceeded regularly and fairly, and nominated GEORGE WOLF for third term. The number of the delegates in his favor, fairly entitled to their seats, exhibited the fact that two thirds of the Democracy of Pennsylvania made the nomination. Believing that they have in thus acting discharged their duty in the mode which principle and right required at their hands—and that the nomination is highly acceptable their fellow citizens who deplored them, the delegates confidently appealed to them for their approbation of their conduct and confirmation of the nomination of George Wolf.

Mr. MILES, on behalf of the committee of arrangement, then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the democracy of Pennsylvania has, in the most marked and emphatic manner expressed itself in favour of the re-election of her chief magistrate, GEO. WOLF, and it is undeniable that he has fairly, unequivocally, by a large majority, and in conformity with the long established customs and usages of the party been placed in nomination for the office of Governor of the commonwealth; and whereas, we believe it to be necessary to the welfare, strength, and success of the democratic cause that we should adhere to and zealously maintain such nomination, in defiance of all attempts, whether made with the express object of disorganization, or aided by the mistaken or the misled; and whereas, that nomination comes recommended to our support and suffrages by the sterling qualities exhibited in the character of GEO. WOLF, as well as by the measures of his political, official and private career:—Therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of all republican patriots to preserve unimpaired and inviolate the principles, usages and peace of the democratic party, through whose union, energy and wisdom so many practical blessings have been preserved for our common country, and so much enabling reputation achieved for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as the candidate of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, fairly and freely nominated, in conformity with long cherished practices, GEO. WOLF, of the county of Northampton, is entitled to the suffrages of all consistent republicans for the office of Governor at the election in October next.

Resolved, That the irreproachable private character, exalted public services, inflexible democracy, and sound political views of GEO. WOLF, constitute just claims upon our esteem, our gratitude and our confidence, and eminently fit him to be the Chief Magistrate of a free, virtuous, and enlightened people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the injunction of the state, in favor of the establishment of Public Schools, is founded alike in the wisest knowledge and the purest democracy; that GEO. WOLF, for his vigorous, able, and uniform devotion to this great cause of humanity and equality, deserves universal applause; and that the re-election of this well tried public servant, furnishes to the philanthropist or the democrat the only prospect of having early organized a system of PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, actual experiment is rapidly and uncontestedly proving the wise policy and sterling patriotism of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; that the exuberant fertility of our soil, the exhaustless wealth of our mines, and the ardent enterprise and industry of our people, have derived fresh and lasting impulse from our public works; that especially the city and county of Philadelphia, attest at this moment, by the unexampled energy and activity of trade, and the prosperity of business in all departments, how much of solid and permanent benefit they must reap from a steady continuance of this policy; and that GEORGE WOLF, an executive who has never faltered in zeal or ability, in upholding, cherishing, and vindicating this sure system of general welfare, can alone, at this juncture, be relied upon as its champion and protector.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard as indicative of dangerous designs, the coalition recently formed between the avowed enemies of Public Education, the enemies of Internal Improvement, and the enemies of Democracy, and that we deem it a duty to rally for the re-election of GEORGE WOLF as the only effectual means of shielding these invaluable objects from the reckless and ruinous hands of political faction.

Resolved, That as illustrative of the principles upon which the free citizens here assembled are resolved to engage with firmness and alacrity in the approaching electoral struggle, they inscribe boldly and indelibly upon their standard, the following motto: "Public Education, Internal Improvement, Democracy and George Wolf."

The meeting was addressed by F. A. Rayford, Esq. and Mr. David L. Fisher, the latter of whom submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve the sentiments of GEORGE WOLF, in regard to corporate privileges, and we hope the day is not far off when the people of this state will use specific in the place of the present paper currency.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of the state.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, President.

Vice Presidents.

John Thompson, Geo. W. Tryon, Thomas D. Grover, Theo. Colladay, James Encu, Jr. John Gossman, A. L. Rounfourt, J. T. Knight, John Felton, Michael W. Ash, William B. Miller, Robert Patterson, Geo. W. Riter, Thomas Roney, George Wunder, John Bell.

Secretaries.

Win. J. Crans, Gen. Spackman, M. D. Henry Leech, Phillip Peltz, Jr. J. M. Bockius, Samuel Stevenson, D. L. Fisher, Wm. O. Kline, Peter Gallagher, M. N. Carpenter, Thos. Smallman, John Tierney.

Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Jacob Hughes, and Col. Robert Innes, are candidates to represent Fayette County in the next Legislature.

The Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, is announced for re-election to Congress from this District.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William T. Barry to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Amos Kendall to be Postmaster General.

J. C. Pickett to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Michael Maken to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

"SOUR GRAPES."

For eight or ten years, the Wig editors have raised a shout over the Connecticut elections. "All hail Connecticut! Gentle sister we greet thee"!! But what think ye do the Wigs now say since Connecticut has jumped the fence? Oh! they are glad of it!—the old Hartford Convention State, &c. &c.!

The National Convention will meet in B2 times on the 20th instant.

A year ago—the Jackson party barely elected their Mayor in the City of New York, and were in the minority in both branches of the City Council. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence at Washington, Mr. Clay rose in the Senate and with his usual impudence "congratulated Mr. Van Buren on the result." "And," exclaimed he, "Revolutions never go backwards. The last tick on the last nail in the coffin of Jacksonism has been struck!"

The Jackson party have at the election just terminated, elected their Mayor or without opposition, and twenty-two to eight in the City Councils! The great Wig can now estimate at leisure, the difference between a "panic" and a "revolution"!

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The Wig (or Scratch) editors profess to be very indignant at the President's letter to Mr. Gwin. They consider it—honest souls—as an attempt to transfer the Jackson party to Martin Van Buren! Transfer, mind ye! Verily it is enough to raise a "broad grin" on the expressive mouth of old Scratch himself (Mr. Clay) to hear these fellows, who, in 1825, were "bargained" for less per head than the Hessians during the Revolution, discoursing of transfers! The Hessians were paid five pounds per man, whilst the "future interests" of Mr. Clay were alone stipulated for, and then profited for want of funds!

VIRGINIA.

From returns and estimates, it is probable that the Jackson party will have a majority of twenty to twenty five on joint ballot of the Legislature. And two thirds of the Congressional Representatives.

The use of Judge White's name was somewhat to our disadvantage—but the result thus far demonstrates that the Judge is no go, even in Virginia.

Judge White's Tennessee friends advocated and sent delegates to a National Convention only three years since. He and they supported and voted for the nomination of that Convention. It is rather to be hoped that they can possibly have had the horror of the same sort of Convention now, that they pretend. It is not uncharitable to suppose that the Judge wants office and must have it—and hence the change.

A caucus of nine members of the Tennessee delegation, including Davy Crockett, nominated Judge White in December last—and it was immediately dignified as THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION! Duff Green, Noah, Judge of Israel, Pleasants, &c. &c. are the advocates! And their papers quoted with approbation by the Nashville Republican and Banner!

The Banner, whilst it hypocritically professes to support Gen. Jackson and his administration, quotes from Noah as follows: Mr. Hubbard is U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, in place of Wiggy Bell.

"I see by the New Hampshire papers, that at a drunken festival in Concord, that rascal, Hubbard, denounced Judge White as a traitor. Now, see the difference between an honorable man and a rogue. I know that fellow, Hubbard, well; he is an old blue-light tory—a Hartford Convention man, a pitiful, surly apostle, licking the dust from the shoes of Jackson, and kissing the hands of Van Buren for an office. The pitiful creature! while he is boozing and hooing at head quarters, eager to snatch a crumb from the official table—fawning like a dog upon the face of authority, and abusing his betters—that upright man Judge White, refused to accept a seat in the cabinet, and other offers made to him by the President, and has supported him, and does now support him, from pride and disinterested motives. What a set of sneaking, detestable scoundrels do we have in power!"

and the very party who—patriotic souls—most lamentably failing in their own attempts at "dictation," turn round and charge it as criminal and anti-republican, that their adversaries avail themselves of the same ancient usage!

Gen. Jackson himself was nominated as said before—by a National Convention, and now professes his readiness to abide the decision of a Convention similarly constituted. And yet that which under any other circumstances would appear so natural and so purely honorable, is attempted to be construed into an anxious, all-persuading desire to "dictate" his successor!

It is attempted too, to give a bad name to the Convention by calling it the office holders' Convention, and although the Wiggies contend that Martin Van Buren is very unpopular with the people, they charge that the office holders are predetermined in his nomination! Now it would be very silly in the office holders if dictated by the soiled motives which are constantly attributed to them to stake their offices—which they are represented as prizes so highly on a weak candidate. It would seem to us that self preservation, if nothing else, would rally them to the strongest candidate, (a point to be ascertained in Convention) and who would carry them and their offices triumphantly through and out of danger! Arguing then on the premises of the Wigs, and the grovelling propensities which they ascribe to the office holders if Mr. Van Buren should be nominated, it will prove first, either that he is the most popular nomination that could be made, (which the Wigs have constantly denied,) or second, that if unpopular—the office holders in staking their all—in determining to sink or swim with a persecuted and much abused public man, show a vast deal more disinterestedness than the Wiggies allow them credit for.

For ourselves we have great confidence in the Convention. The worth, intelligence, and patriotism of the party will be there—each and all bearing with them their personal predilections—and willing, if necessary, to sacrifice them on the altar of their country's good. Their decision we shall abide; whilst we now avow our preference for MARTIN VAN BUREN. His genius and talents eminently qualify him for the Presidency. Whilst his stern republican principles and his unfaltering devotion to the measures of the Administration give him paramount claims to our admiration, our gratitude and our support. For the Vice Presidency it is almost unnecessary to add, that we confidently look to RICHARD M. JOHNSON, THE SOLDIER OF THE THAMES.

The "sneaking, detestable" hypocrisy of the Banner may succeed for a while in deceiving Gen. Jackson's Tennessee friends, but in the end all will be righted—and the knavery of the White faction thoroughly exposed.

We notice with pleasure, the appointment of the Hon. Robert T. Lytle to be Surveyor General for the states of Ohio and Indiana.

AMOS KENDALL.

The Wiggies after six years abuse of Major Barry, are likely to be gratified at the promotion of Mr. Kendall to the office of Postmaster General. Independent of the integrity, energy, and business habits of this gentleman—we would rejoice at his appointment, if only for the Wiggies sake. It cannot but be gratifying to them, and we congratulate them on the final accomplishment of their wishes.

If the Bowling Green Gazette wishes to know why this paper has "taken charge of that Congress, and district," we answer, because there is no paper in the district favorable to Mr. H. H. H.

THE PROSPECT.

If Mr. Van Buren should be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, he will, in all probability, receive the following vote:

Maine,	9
New Hampshire,	8
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Maryland,	5
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Georgia,	11
North Carolina,	15
Virginia,	23
Total 211	

Leaving to the Wiggies, White and Webster,

Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
Massachusetts,	15
Maryland,	6
Delaware,	3
South Carolina,	11
Kentucky,	15
Total 72	

And Vermont 7 to the Antimasons!

Mrs. Fanny Kemmler Butler's Journal, so long anxiously looked for, has made its appearance. Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette, considers that it is not less abusive and sarcastic than that of Mrs. Trollope, but is incalculably inferior in talent, humor, instructiveness, and style. The mass of the Journal is mere chaff: pettish flippancy: pointless chatter."

The Baltimore American on the other hand says, that "genius, passion, shrewdness, humor, poetry, show so brightly in its pages, that we constantly, inwardly exclaim—excellent—capital—delightful, the effect being brightened by the reflection, that it is the work of a pretty young woman, which makes its occasional sauciness not only bearable, but attractive."

The astonishingfeat of ten miles in one hour, was accomplished on the New York Race Course, by Henry Stannard, of Connecticut—for which he received 1350 dollars, the amount of the wager.

"A Citizen of Woodford" on the Congressional election, probably in our next,

For the Kentucky Gazette.

EDUCATION.—No. 2.

It is not an uncommon practice in our Country, to measure the progress of children in learning, by their progress through the books placed in their hands.

Hence, if the progress of a child through a book of Arithmetic, English Grammar or Geography be slow; the common inference is, that his progress in the acquisition of a knowledge of that science is also slow—but if he progresses rapidly through the book, the inference is, that he is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the science. But a child may turn over all the leaves of an excellent book, reciting a lesson on every page from the beginning to the end, without acquiring more than a very superficial knowledge of the science of which it treats. And it often happens, that when he reaches the end, he is ignorant of the beginning; or in other words, after having studied the principles of the science. Nevertheless, the fact that he progressed with great rapidity through the book, constitutes his boast, and swells with delight the hearts of his friends.

Hence it follows that a child may complete his education, or his course of study at school, without being fitted thereby for the employment he is to follow; or being able to make any practical application of it to the business transactions of life; and thus the grand object of education be almost as far from being attained after his education is received, as before it was commenced. In all instances of this kind, the fault is alike, that of parents and of teacher. Most parents are fond of having it thought, that their children possess knowledge incomparably to those of their years; and though

conscious of the fact, that it is not so, rejoice in the belief that others think it so. Teachers too, are generally willing to flatter parents of their pupils and create and encourage the belief that their children possess a fund of information much greater than they really do. In this manner is produced, encouraged and acted out a superficial mode of education, which although it may not affect the interest of parents and teachers, is pernicious to the child and often destructive of his best interests. It is to be observed however that this mode of education, generally affects to a greater or less extent, the interest of parents, teachers and children.

As thereto the progress of a child through a book of science may be very rapid, and his progress in learning very slow, so his progress through the book may be very slow, and his progress in learning rapid.

One child for example may be six months in acquiring a knowledge of the compound rules of Arithmetic, which necessarily includes a knowledge of the tables of money, weights and measures; and yet his knowledge of that branch, is double as much as that of another, his equal in years and capacity, who may have advanced in the same time, four times as far in it. A smile may seem to enforce the idea.

The chain of ideas and thoughts in their proper connection over which the mind must necessarily pass, and with which in the acquisition of a knowledge of any branch of science it must become familiar, has been properly called the path of science, and is to the mind with regard to mental journeys the same as the high road to our persons with regard to our corporal journeys; with which road we become acquainted from point to point, by an observance of the objects on either side, and the various scenery through which it passes. The extent, the different branchings and the meanderings of the one, may likewise be compared to those of the other; the several parts of each forming one immense and perfect whole. Suppose two individuals wish to become acquainted with the road between two points one thousand miles apart. The one takes a guide or teacher of the way, who places him in a carriage, and hurries him at the rate of one hundred miles per day, from one point to the other in a manner, which neither affords him time nor opportunity to observe the objects, the scenery, nor the branching roads at different points as he proceeds. In ten days, he will have travelled over the whole; but it is therefore to be supposed that he has been unacquainted with it? Or may he not have travelled over the whole, without acquiring a knowledge of scarcely any part? If from having travelled it he has become known to the road, he is enabled to pursue it from point to point, without wandering from the track or becoming bewildered. But the fair conclusion is, that putting all the parts recollected by him together, he would not know more than one tenth part of it; and that he would not be able to pursue without deviating from the track, the first ten miles from the place where he set out. The other takes a guide, who causes him to travel on foot or on horse, at the rates of twenty four miles a day, thereby giving him the opportunity, minutely to observe all the circumstances of the way, and pointing his attention to all the particulars of it. In ten days, he will have travelled over the one fourth part of the road, in a manner, which enables him to travel it again and again without the aid of a guide, and without danger of wandering far from the track. It would, at least be a fair conclusion, that from travelling in this manner, over two hundred and fifty miles of it, he would become thoroughly acquainted with two hundred miles of the road; and therefore the knowledge which he would acquire from going over one fourth part of the road, would be worth twice as much as that acquired by the other from travelling over the whole. But whilst the one, seated at his ease in his carriage, is unacquainted by a guide careless and unanxious about the fate of the traveller when left to pursue his journey alone, progresses rapidly and easily along, without the labour of observing, meditating upon, or endeavouring to retain in memory the particulars of the way,—the other accompanied by a guide solicitous for the future fate of the traveller, & anxious that no important circumstance or particular object should be overlooked, pursues his way with a pace, at once slow, laborious and tiresome alike to his guide and to himself; but particularly beneficial to himself, as it secures to him all the advantages and conveniences resulting from knowledge of the road in his future journey, whilst it protects him from those dangers and inconveniences to which his ignorance, and his liability to wander out of the way, would expose him.

The conduct of the guides to the travellers in the public road, is analogically descriptive of the conduct of guides to travellers in the path of science. We thus have likewise exhibited the fact, that knowledge is the acquisition of labour and care; since it is manifest, that he who performed the journey without either, acquired scarcely any knowledge of the way; whilst he who underwent both, gained much:—and generally, the amount of information acquired by those of equal capacities, is in proportion to the labour and pains experienced in its acquisition, subject to the influences of ill or well directed effort.

PLEBEIAN:

It is announced, we presume on good authority, that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry is appointed Minister to Spain, and left the Post Office Department on the first of this month. It is also rumored that Amos

Kendall, Esq. will be his successor in the Post Office.

Of Major Barry, it well becomes us to say something, when leaving a department of such importance, over which he has presided with so much talent. As a citizen of Kentucky he is dear to all a republican sons, from the knowledge they possess personally of his many private virtues. They know him to be every thing which constitutes the man of humor and integrity. Even his enemies acknowledge his personal worth, whilst they have not hesitated to aim at his destruction, for party purposes. That he will fill with honor the station to which the President has appointed him, we do not doubt; and we trust that he will be able to render important services to his country at the court of Spain. His friends here hope to see him among them before he leaves the United States, that they may evince their attachment to him.

Of Mr. Kendall, with whom we have had a long conversation, it is evident, it is unnecessary to say that he is regarded by those who know him best, as eminently qualified for almost any station however difficult or laborious his duties may be. We repeat what we have often said that Mr. Kendall carried with him from Kentucky an enviable character for private worth and integrity, not only among his political and personal friends, but among

the enemies. As to his qualifications, we ask no other evidence than the testimony of his enemies. That he yields the keenest pen in the west whilst directing a press, few will deny; and Mr. Clay will be readily excused by those who know his disappointment, for feeling vexation at losing the aid of such a man to the vindication of his alliance with his old opponent. What gave weight to Mr. Kendall in his political warfare, was that he wrote in an masterly style, the pure effusions of patriotism. Since his appointment to the office of 4th Auditor, he has shown his integrity and ability by the manner in which he has rectified its abuses, and given form and regularity to its transactions.

We trust that the rumor of his appointment will be verified by the result.

Frankfort Argus.

From the Louisiana Journal, of April 16.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

On the last page of our paper to-day will be found the nomination of Daniel Webster, for the next Presidency, by the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature, and their address to the People of the United States, to enforce his pretensions.

Who would have believed twenty-two years ago, when the same Daniel Webster, then a member of Congress, and straining every nerve to embarrass the Government in its prosecution of the war against Great Britain, could ever have the temerity to permit his name even to be thought of for the high station to which he now aspires?—And who could have imagined then, that any set of men, calling themselves friends of their country or the Constitution, could have the audacity ever to recommend such a man to the American People for President of this Great Republic? It would be difficult to suppose that subtle politicians, heated by party zeal, would have believed that such a man as Webster, an order of mind superior to his fellow citizens; they even style him "the Godlike man!"—allowing him those stupendous intellectual powers, which his partisans claim for him, how can they justify his refusing, during the war with Great Britain, to vote men or money to carry on that war? Did his countrymen then discover his ardent patriotism? His elevated American feeling? His devotion to the Constitution? Was that the opportunity which Providence presented to him to show his patriotism? His attachment to his country, and the Constitution of his country? Was it then that "he sustained the executive" in its patriotic trial? Was it then "he stood in the breach when the storm burst?" If it was not then, when was it? Was it in his memorable speech on Foote's Resolution, when he boldly advanced the old federal doctrine of consolidation? Was it in his speech on the Bloody Bill, that blot upon the statute book of the nation? Or was it in his defence of the United States Bank, where his zeal to rivet the chains of despotism upon the people, induced him to overstep the bounds of truth?

Again we would ask of the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature, of his friends in Louisiana, where and when did Daniel Webster shew by word or deed, attachment to the Constitution or even to his country? If one single act of his political life, while in the councils of the nation, evince a love of country or the constitution, it has escaped our observation. Mr. Webster is a federalist of the old school; an enemy to the rights of the States, which he does not recognize, boldly claiming for Congress the right to legislate, and enforce its legislation, where the public welfare may be seemingly involved, in defiance of the constitution! And yet the modern wigs (God save the mark!) assert that "the Constitution is in imminent peril," and "the Godlike man" alone can rescue and preserve it from destruction! He alone is marked for the great emergency!

The address before us is marked by two characteristics—hypocritical pretensions of attachment to the constitution, and frantic declamation on the probable consequences to our country, should the Republicans triumph in the coming election of Chief Magistrate of the nation. In that event, say these pretended lovers of the constitution, "we can see no prospect ill or well directed effort.

PLEBEIAN:

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Kendall, Esq. will be his successor in the

ANNOUNCEMENT—BEHOLD AND WONDER!
UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR!

SYLVESTER has not only to impress on his patrons the necessity of applying early, particularly for the *MAMMOTH SCHEME* with a Capital of \$50,000, to be drawn on the 15th of April. We owe an apology to our numerous correspondents who were disappointed in obtaining tickets in the Virginia State Lottery, Clz. 6; which is utterly unavailing, unless early application is made. The good fortune attending SYLVESTER is well known, and the amount of prizes sold by him monthly is enormous. Make no delay, but send your orders promptly.

Brilliant, Novel, and Gigantic Scheme of
540,000 DOLLARS!!
Fourteen Prizes in every Twenty-five Tickets!

GRAND
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Extra Class—No. 1, for 1835.
To be drawn at Washington City, Wednesday,
April 15, 1835.
SCHEME.

\$50,000!!!
\$10,000—\$5,000—\$1,000—\$3,000
\$2,000—\$1,615—10 of \$1,000—10 of
750 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificates of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Splendid Scheme may be had for \$130. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Send early if you want the Capitals, as there will be a great run for Tickets—and be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New-York.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 8—FOR 1835;
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Com-
pany.

To be drawn at Alexandria, April 18,

66 NUMBERS—10 BALLOTS.

SCHEME!

\$25,000!!!
\$25,000!—\$8,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,500!
2,322 dollars,—20 of 2,000 dollars,—20 of
500 dollars, &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS,
Certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost only \$70. — Pack-
ages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
7—130 Broadway, N. Y.

HAT SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh HAY, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling HAY, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.

March 5, 1835—9-11.

BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON
MAKING.

ON LIMESTONE ST., NEAR ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCHETT'S CLOTH FACTORY. THE subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done in the most expert and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Waggon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 21, 1835—3-4.

Just received per Railroad Cars,
CHOICE selection of FAMILY GROCERIES; consisting in part of

Prime N. O. Sugar, Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Tea,
Sugarhouse & Plantation Molasses,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Fish, Rice,
Figs, Raisins, Oranges, &c.

—WINDOW GLASS and NAILS, all of which, together with our former stock, we will sell on an accomodating terms. Please call at our Grocery shop in the same building, or at our store between the Courthouse and Jail.

Also—FLOUR and CORN MEAL for family use kept on hand, for sale.—PLANL and LUMBER of every description, bought and sold as usual.

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

April 1, 1835—11-31

CABINET SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of C. A. B. I. N. E. T. W. O. R. K. is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. D. EDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835—10-60

28 Main Street,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-STREET, A FEW FEET BELOW THE PHOENIX
HOTEL,

KEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them in style and taste, equal to the work of any establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

NEW LIVERY STABLE
AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Stubbfield, Main cross street, a short distance above Keister's tavern. The Stable is in excellent order, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. REDFIELD.

Lexington, March 2, 1835—9-11

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

THE exercises in this department will begin on the 1st May. Instead of four, the session will be six months. Students entering by 1st of June will have credit by the half course. The session will be computed in estimating the time necessary for graduation.

Lectures on the various branches of Common and Statute Law, by Prosser, Maxey, and on the Laws of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Constitutional Law and Equity, by Professor Robertson.

Lexington April 27, 1834—17-18-19

Woodford County, set.

TAKEN UP as a story, by Josephus Rogers, living near the Kentucky river, at McCourt's, a SORREL, MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, thin in the nose, some saddle spots, right hind foot white. Appraised at \$50 before the undesignated Justice of the Peace for said county, this 21st of Feb., 1835.

JAS. MCNELL, j p

NOTICE.

THE subscriber receives regularly, every week, at his Porter House, corner of Water & Main cross streets, the above article from Louisville. Its superiority, ("for it cannot be beat") over any other at present brewed in the West, entitles it to a trial by the lovers of the wholesome beverage.

As good liquors as the city affords can be had always at the bar free from adulteration.

Families supplied with beer on the most reasonable terms, also, Baltimore Oysters by the keg or dozen low for cash.

HENRY MC COURT.

Lex., Nov. 17, 1834—46-47.

LAW NOTICE.

B. W. HIGGEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in all the Courts in Fayette,
Jessamine, and Woodford.

Office at his father's, at the late residence
of Mrs. Hart, East of the Jail.

Lexington Ky. May 17, 1834—19-20.

S C H E M E !

WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

A SPLENDID Dinner Set just opened at

White and Gold—the richest article in the

State.

White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates.

Just received and for sale by

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39-40.

COLUMBUS

C O D F I N E H O U S E ,

Main street, opposite the

Library.

GREEN L. PRYOR,

PROPRIETOR of the above REFECTO-

RY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment from the Culinary Department to the private Drawing Room of the visitors. This has been done at very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Bar has been refashioned in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation attests that his Cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West and for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he calls a call from the followers of Epicurus, who may be served with the most delicious BIRDS, STEAKS, TRIPES, OMELOTS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

His Eating Room is refitted from the Sitting Room, and a bottle of sparkling Champagne or Burgundy might be enjoyed without the participants having to undergo the usual ordeal of every inquisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE.

Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834—43-44.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the citizens of

Lexington and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors) above their former establishment, and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutchfield & Tilford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENS-
WARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon us being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packers, has been recently procured from the East.

Dec. 23, 1834—51-52.

C A D E R B R A N D Y .

A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE,

of which, together with our former stock, we will sell on an accomodating terms. Please call at our Grocery shop in the same building, or at our store between the Courthouse and Jail.

Also—FLOUR and CORN MEAL for family use kept on hand, for sale.—PLANL and LUMBER of every description, bought and sold as usual.

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

April 1, 1835—11-31

CABINET SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop,

and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line.

He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions.

He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens.

His present stock of C. A. B. I. N. E. T. W. O. R. K. is now,

and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country.

His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining.

By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. D. EDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835—10-60

28 Main Street,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-STREET, A FEW FEET BELOW THE PHOENIX
HOTEL,

KEPS constantly on hand an assortment of

Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made

Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON

WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS,

VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.

Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a

general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line,

which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured

that they shall be made to please them in

style and taste, equal to the work of any

establishment in the city, he has in his employ

workmen of the best kind, from Europe and

the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully

solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

NEW LIVERY STABLE

AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber has taken the

Livery Stable formerly occupied

by Capt. Wm. Stubbfield, Main

cross street, a short

distance above Keister's

tavern. The Stable is in excellent order,

(having undergone a thorough repair) and is well

furnished with every description of provender.

As the undersigned intends to devote his personal

attention to the business, he confidently expects a

liberal share of the public patronage.

Lexington, March 2, 1835—9-11

STAMBOLU.